

INTISARI

Jamu gendong termasuk dalam obat tradisional yang tidak dipersyaratkan untuk melalui proses evaluasi dari pemerintah. Maka pemahaman dan penerapan pemahaman obat tradisional dari penjual gendonglah yang akan sangat menentukan keamanan, khasiat, mutu dari produk yang dihasilkan.

Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian populasi. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuisioner. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan statistik deskriptif.

Pemahaman responden bahwa jamu gendong dapat tercemar (26,67%), tahu sumber pencemarannya (6,67%), tidak menggunakan Bahan Kimia Obat (100%), dan tahu kebutuhan pengujian (6,67%). Kebutuhan pelatihan (40%), kondisi sakit tidak membuat jamu (73,33%), mencuci bahan baku berulang kali (93,33%). Semua responden belum paham pentingnya perajangan dan penyimpanan alat bahan, pengeringan lebih dari sehari (13,33%), menyimpan bahan baku kurang dari dua hari (80%), dan tidak mengolah bahan baku rusak (80%).

Penerapan responden mampu mengenali warna bahan baku (73,33%), mencuci bahan baku dengan air sumur kondisi bening (86,67%), pengeringan bahan baku dengan panas sinar matahari selama 2 hari (13,33%) di atas genting (60%) menggunakan alat tampah maupun karung goni (86,67%), belum diterapkan pemahaman kondisi kering, penggunaan alat untuk menyimpan bahan baku (100%) yang diletakkan di dalam lemari (20%). Dalam penjualan menggunakan botol kaca (86,67%) dengan alasan tahan hangatnya (76,92%) dengan lama pemakaian sampai pecah. Semua responden tidak mendapat keluhan dari konsumen, penggantian air dilakukan setelah 2-3 kali pencucian gelas (73,33%) menggunakan air PAM (55,56%) dan disabun (93,33%), (6,67%) responden meletakkan gelas cuciannya dengan baik, dan sisa jamu tidak diolah kembali (100%).

Kata kunci : pemahaman, penerapan, jamu gendong, aman, khasiat, dan mutu

ABSTRACT

Jamu gendong is considered as a traditional medicine which is not to have a evaluation process from government so that the knowledge, comprehension, and application at traditional medicine from the sellers of *jamu gendong* are important to determine the safety, efficacy, and quality of the *jamu* product which is ready to consume.

This research is included as a kind of population research. The instrument of this research is questioner. The data is processed with the way of descriptive statistic.

The respondents understand that *jamu gendong* can be contaminated (26,67%) and know the sources of pollution (6,67%). They do not use the medicine chemistry substance (100%) and know the need of test (6,67%). The needed of training (40%), not allowed to make *jamu* when they are sick (73,33%), to wash several times the raw materials from which *jamu* is produced (93,33%), they do not know the need of process of cutting the materials into small pieces, they need to get the substances dried up in a day (13,33%), they do not know that they should save the tools of process in different places, they should not save the raw materials more than two days (80%), and they should not use the bed materials for *jamu* (80%).

Application: the respondents are capable to identify the color of raw materials (73,33%), they wash the materials with clean and hygienist water (86,67%), they dry up the raw materials by using direct sunshine for two days (13,33%) on the roof-tail (60%) by using winnowing tray or gunny-sack (86,67%), they do not apply the need of dry condition, they use tools to save the materials (100%) in the specific case (20%). In way of selling, they use the glass bottles (86,67%) for the reason of warm-keeping (76,92%), they do not get any critical comments from their consumers, they understand that they need to refill the water used to wash the drinking glasses after 2-3 times-used (73,33%) using PAM water (55,56%) and need to clean by using soap (93,33%), they do know where they should put the clean drinking glasses after being used (6,67%), they do not recycle used *jamu* (100%).

Key words: comprehension, application, *jamu gendong*; safety, efficacy, quality.